Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace on page 5, beginning at line 19 through page 6, ending at line 5, with the following amended paragraph:

Figures 1A, 1B, and 1 C schematically show the pLAd-C.tTA vector, the pRAd.T.GFsL vector, and the rAd/FasL-GFP$_{TET}$ vector, respectively. In Figure 1A, the pLAd-C.tTA vector is shown. This plasmid contains the leftmost 450 bp of Ad5 genome, followed by a strong CMVie enhancer/promoter and a tTA gene from pUHD15-1 inserted into the MCS. Adapter contains restriction sites Xba1, Avr2 and Spe1, all of which generate cohesive ends compatible with Xba1. After assembly into rAd vectors, E1A poly A is utilized for efficient tTA expression. A similar strategy was used to construct pLAd vectors containing other transgenes. In Figure 1B, the pRAd.T.GFsL vector is shown. This plasmid contains Ad5 (sub360) sequences from the unique EcoR1 site (27333 bp) to the right ITR (35935 bp), with E3 and E4 deletions (the Orf6 of E4 is retained). The diagram shows the structure of the regulatable FasL-GFP expression cassette, consisting of the TRE promoter, FasL-GFP fusion protein and bovine ~~groth~~ growth hormone (BGH) poly A. This cassette was inserted into a MCS at 35810 bp. *In vitro* assembly of the rAd/FasL-GFP$_{TET}$ vector is shown in Figure 1C. The region of the junction between the GFP and FasL reading frames is expanded. Other rAd vectors were generated using a similar strategy.